THE Nº. 159.

MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

WEDNESDAY, *May* 11, 1748.

AIX, (in France,) Jan. 20.

THE Engliſh having for ſome time, taken almoſt all the ſhips, that have ſailed from Marſeilles for the Levant, or from the Levant to Marſeilles, it has been thought proper for a while to ſuſpend all commerce to thoſe parts: in conſequence of which, ſeveral ſhips are unloading till a more favourable opportunity. The loſs already ſuſtain'd by the merchants is almoſt inſupportable, and the misfortune is greatly enhanced by the dearneſs of proviſions thro'out all Provence. By our laſt letters, two ſhips, laden with corn from Barbary, were expected in that port: The arrival of which is of ſo much conſequence, that if the Enemy ſhould take them, the Marſeillians muſt famiſh with hunger.

Hague, Feb. 8. Letters from Petersburg ſay, that a ſquadron of 16 men of war, 6 frigates, and two bomb veſſels, with proviſions for 5 months, are ready to ſail to Cronſtadt, as ſoon as the Baltick is opened.

The college of the admiralty have taken ſuch meaſures, that excluſive of thoſe for protecting the coaſt, we ſhall have 20 ſail of men of war ready for the ſervice in April next, and the utmoſt diligence is uſed to augment the number.

LONDON, February 4.

The public prints having muſter'd for us an *army* of 195,000 men, we ought to obſerve, that, during the greateſt part of king *William* and queen *Anne's* wars, the whole confederate forces were reckon'd to be conſiderably above 200,000: But, as *Italy* ſeems to be left out in the preſent computation, we may hope, that if the *Netherlands* and *Germany* have the number above-mentioned, the whole *allied ſtrength* will be as great now as in former times. However, all this is *uncertain*, and we have been ſo often diſappointed of ſucceſs on the *Continent*, that our *hopes* there cannot be greatly *elevated*.——On the *Sea*, if the ſame pains be taken to collect *all the ſtrength* we can command, the entire ruin of the *enemy's commerce* would be almoſt unavoidable, and we ſhould have little room to doubt of our getting poſſeſſion of their moſt *valuable Colonies*.

We hear that a great man, famous for *moderation* and *equity*, is at preſent very *warm* for continuing the war againſt *France*, contrary to the opinion of another great perſon, who was tho't from the *ſprightlineſs* of his temper, to have in him more of the *martial ſpirit*.

The connoiſſeurs in politics all agree, that a peace is actually reſolved upon.

We hear that the propoſitions made by France, &c. to his majeſty for a general peace, will ſoon be laid before both houſes of parliament.

Fourteen ſhips richly laden with furs, &c. are arrived at the port of Breſt.

There is alſo an account that the French will have in the ſpring ſixty ſail of men of war; and that there is now twenty-one men of war, old and new, at Breſt; at Rochfort three juſt launched, at Toulon five, at Port Louis five, at Havre ſeven, ten expected from Sweden, and ſome others contracting for at that court.

As ſeveral letters from different parts of Italy, by the laſt mail, mention a general inſurrection in the iſland of Sardinia, it may not be amiſs to inform the public whence that ſtory aroſe. A gentleman returning from that iſland to Sicily, touched at Leghorn in his way; and being overheard, at his departure from thence, to tell one of his friends, that at his leaving Cagliari, the whole city was in the utmoſt confuſion, and that he was afraid they would ſoon hear melancholy news; this was preſently interpreted to be an inſurrection, or a dangerous ſedition at leaſt; whereas the real fact was, that one of the greateſt convents in the city had ſuddenly fallen down, cruſhed moſt of the nuns to pieces, and buried alive near a hundred young women of the beſt families in the iſland, who boarded there for the ſake of education.

On friday night general St. Clair ſet out for Turin, where he is to reſide.

On monday next rear-admiral Oſborne, lately appointed commander in chief of his majeſty's ſhips ſtation'd at the Leeward iſlands and Barbados, ſets out for Portſmouth, in order to hoiſt his flag on board his majeſty's ſhip the Tilbury now at Spithead, and is to ſail with the firſt fair wind to the Weſt-Indies.

London, Feb. 11. By letters from Rome we have advice, that lately died there in a mad-houſe, one George Aichinſon, an Iriſh preſbyterian, who went thither to convert the Pope, on a perſwaſion that he was a prophet ſent by God for that purpoſe.

This day the duke of Bedford kiſſed his majeſty's hand on his being appointed one of the ſecretaries of ſtate, in the room of the right hon. the earl of Cheſterfield, who reſigned, and received the keys accordingly.

And we are well informed, that the right hon. the earl of Sandwich will be appointed firſt lord of the admiralty.

And alſo, that ſir Peter Warren will be made one of the lords of the admiralty.

Yeſterday arrived at Spithead from Holland, a Dutch man of war, of 64 guns; and ſhe brings advice, that ſeveral more of the ſame nation, will be at Spithead in a ſhort time.

This morning arrived a mail from Ireland, by which we have advice, that on the 26th of Jan. a dreadful fire broke out in the priſon at Kinſale, in which the French and Spaniards were confined, which was entirely conſumed. It is not certain how this calamity happened; but, we hear, it was owing to a candle, in one of the rooms, being put into a hole, where was a parcel of ſtraw, and ſet fire to it, and ſoon communicated it ſelf to the ſtraw-bedding. Several of the priſoners had the good luck to break out at the windows and doors: But next morning, on muſtering the priſoners, fifty-four were miſſing; and as a great many bodies were found without heads, and heads without bodies, it is feared they periſhed in the flames.

Bergen-op Zoom, Feb. 8. The deſolation in this place is extreme, ſeveral houſes being every day pulled down by the French for firing. They have cleared all the country, and there is ſcarce a tree, houſe, barn or hovel for a league round about us. The vaults of the great church, which the French fired with their bombs at the beginning of the ſiege, and the ſix great pillars that ſupported it, fell down the firſt inſtant: ſo that it will be neceſſary to rebuild that whole edifice.

London, Feb. 16. According to ſome advices in the Utrecht Gazette, there is great hope of the congreſs being productive of a general peace; becauſe as they pretend to be informed, the Britiſh court is willing enough to reſtore Cape Breton, in the condition it was in when taken, provided *ſomething* be given to England, as a compenſation for the vaſt expences ſhe has been put to in this war.

As there is advice of ſome French men of war going for the Eaſt Indies, ſome more ſhips of the line are ordered to ſail thither after admiral Boſcawen.

The Hector man of war is ordered to ſail for Virginia, in order to cruize on that ſtation, to intercept the enemy's privateers, who cruize on the capes of that place; and the Virginia merchantment are preparing to join her, and take the benefit of her convoy.

To morrow ſeveral of the Duke's ſervants ſet out for Harwich, and his Royal Highneſs will follow as ſoon as the wind is favourable to carry him to Holland.

There is advice, that the French are equipping in their ſeveral ports, all the men and ſloops of war they can muſter up with all expedition, which, it is ſaid, are intended for the retaking Cape-Breton; on which account we hear, that a Reinforcement is ordered by the admiralty, to thoſe men of war order'd thither under the command of admiral Smith.

The

This Day his majeſty was pleaſed to knight his grace the duke of Gordon, one of the ſixteen peers of Scotland, with the moſt noble order of the Thiſtle, and inveſted his grace with the green ribband, vacant by the death of the earl of Stair.

Yeſterday the hon. John Stanhope, Eſq; brother to the earl of Cheſterfield, kiſſed his majeſty's hand at St. James's, on his being appointed one of the lords of the admiralty.

March 1. Commodore Watſon is appointed to command the men of war and ſloops order'd for Cape-Breton on board which a great number of forces will be ſhipp'd.

It is ſuppoſed that the Liſbon and Oporto fleets, a large fleet from Jamaica, ſeveral ſhips from the Mediterranean, and North America, have been beating the channel for ſome time paſt, not being able to get in, on account of the ſtrong gales of wind at N. E. but as there was never more of his majeſty's ſhips cruizing at one time than at preſent, it is not doubted but they will all get ſafe in, with the firſt fair wind.

The Spaniſh letters, by the Dutch mail yeſterday, bring advice, that the outward-bound galleons were in port the 30th ult. N. S. not daring to ſtir out, on account of the Engliſh ſquadron, which continues on that ſtation, off Cape St. Vincent, when theſe letters came away.

London, March 12. Yeſterday his majeſty received the compliments of the nobility and gentry at St. Jame's, on account of the ſafe delivery of her royal highneſs the Princeſs of Orange, of a Prince; when their royal highneſſes the Prince and Princeſs of Wales likewiſe paid their compliments on the ſame Occaſion.

His majeſty has ordered a hundred Guineas to be given to the meſſenger who brought the news.

Letters from Conſtantinople and Malta aſſure, that commodore Griffin had taken Pondicherry, and was preparing to undertake the recovery of Madraſs.

It is reported that there are Letters by the Dutch Mails which mention the death of the Pretender at Rome.

On Wedneſday night capt. George Edgcumbe, commander of the Saliſbury man of war, arrived in town from Portſmouth, where he brought in his Prize, the French Eaſt-Indiaman; and yeſterday he took his Seat in the Houſe of Commons for Fowey in Cornwall.

There are advices, by the way of Novi, that the Genoeſe had formed a Plot to deliver themſelves from the French Yoke, much like that againſt the Imperialiſts; but that the duke de Richlieu being informed of it, had immediately doubled the guards, and taken other neceſſary meaſures to fruſtrate it.

The private Letters by Thurſday's Iriſh mails give us ſome farther explanations of an affair that was but obſcurely mentioned in ſome of the Letters from Dublin by the laſt mail. It ſeems that a chymiſt of that city appreheading himſelf in danger, if any of his accomplices ſhould make a prior diſcovery, has given an information of ſeveral Perſons, ſome ſaid to be of Figure & Fortune, with whom he was concerned in waſhing of Gold Coin of all ſorts, and thereby leſſening it's value. Some of theſe concerned, are ſaid to have made their eſcape; but others, and particularly one Perſon of note, have been committed; and it is believed, that a very extenſive ſcene, of a very dark Nature, will be laid open.

They write from Marſeilles, that ſeventeen French ſhips richly laden from the Levant, are taken by Admiral Byng's ſquadron; and that an Engliſh man of war of 90 Guns was burat by Accident near Nice.

We hear that ſome men of War are immediately order'd out, to intercept three rich ſhips which are to ſail from Cadiz for the South Seas.

The Brilliant, a French ſhip bound from Turkey to Marſeilles, is taken and carried into Leghorn by his Majeſty's ſhips the Roebuck and Leoſtaff.

Capt. Jarman writes, that on the 15th of February, he had an account, that the Friendſhip, Capt. Sedgwick, was loſt on the Iſland of Coll, in her paſſage from Maryland to London.

On the 9th Inſtant ſailed from St. Helen's his Majeſty's ſhip the Invincible, of 74 guns, to join Sir Peter Warren.

The ſame Letters mention, that Admiral Hawke's ſquadron has taken the Magnanimous, a French man of war of 74 Guns, commanded by the Chevalier d'Albert; and that the ſaid ſhip was lately come out of Breſt, and was going for Cadiz.

Hermanſtadt, in Tranſilvania, Feb. 21. On the 17th Inſtant, his Excellency Feldt Marſhal Count d' Abenſperg and Traun, our Governor, was taken ſo ill that he was obliged to go to Bed, and died the next Morning. His Body was opened, and a Stone was taken out of his Bladder which weighed three Ounces and a half.

Paris, March 21. The Dauphin had the other Day, a very narrow Eſcape in falling down a Pair of Stone Stairs, by which it is thought he would have loſt his Life, if a Gentleman upon Guard had not luckily caught him in his Arms, for which the Prince rewarded him with all the Gold he had about him, which was a hundred Louis d'Ors, to which the King added a Preſent of ſix thouſand Livres, ſettled a Penſion on him for Life, and gave him a Troop of Dragoons. M. de la Bourdonaye, after conferring with the Count de Maurepas, and being in all Appearance graciouſly received by the King at Verſailles, was on his Return hither arreſted, and ſent Priſoner to the Baſtile, and a Commiſſion is actually iſſued for his Trial.

ANNAPOLIS.

Laſt Monday Sennight, the Houſe of Mr. *Jacob Stoer*, at *Manockoſy*, accidently took Fire in the Night-Time, and was burnt to the Ground, with all the Furniture, &c. and Five *Hundred Pounds* Current Money. What adds greatly to Mr. *Stoer*'s Misfortune is, that his Son, about 10 or 12 Years old, periſhed by the Flames: And a Man was alſo ſo much burnt, that his Life is deſpair'd of.

Laſt Week the following Scene of Roguery, contrived and carried on by a Set of Villians, was detected here; viz. The Warehouſe of Mr. *Robert Swan*, of this City, Merchant, having, by means of a falſe Key, been diverſe Times robbed of conſiderable Quantities of Linnen, Handkerchiefs, Rum, and other valuable Goods, not any Thing was miſs'd, 'till lately; when, on opening a Cheſt of Linnen, ſuppoſed to be full, 18 Pieces were wanting, and on further Examination, ſeveral other Goods were miſſing: This was prudently kept ſecret, 'till by a private Enquiry, ſome Perſons ſhould be heard of, who had either offer'd to Sale, or had been ſeen in Poſſeſſion of, ſuch Goods as were then miſſing. On Friday laſt, Mr. *Swan* being inform'd, that ſome Pieces of Linnen had been ſold lately in Town, by a Fellow who pretended he had them from a Sailor, the ſaid Pieces were accordingly found, and the Man that ſold them immediately apprehended, and committed to Priſon the ſame Evening. He has ſince impeach'd ſome of his Confederates, who were either actually concern'd with him in robbing the Warehouſe, or had knowingly received and concealed them; and a general Search being made, according to his Information, which as yet appears very imperfect, large Quantities of the ſaid Goods have been found, both in Town and the adjacent Country, ſome in Houſes, ſome buried in the Ground, others thrown into Creeks, &c. and ſeveral of the Receivers and Concealers have ſince been taken into Cuſtody; ſo that 'tis hop'd the whole Roguery will be found out to the Bottom.

We hear that a Ship is arrived in *Patuxunt* in ſeven Weeks from *Liverpool*; the Captain of which Reports, that the Fleet for theſe Parts, ſail'd from *Portſmouth* before he left the Pool. And a *Virginia Gazette*, juſt come to Hand, of the 5th Inſtant, inform us, that ſeveral Ships are arrived there from *Liverpool*, which bring certain Accounts of the Fleets ſailing by *Plymouth* on the 10th of *March*, ſo that they may be daily expected.

In an Engliſh Paper, of the 12th of *March*, juſt come to Hand, is an Account of an Action which happened near *Bergen-op-Zoom* on the 15th [4th] of *March*, wherein the Allies greatly gain'd the Advantage, having kill'd upwards of 2000, taken near 1000 Priſoners, beſides a vaſt deal of Proviſions, which were going thither under Convoy from *Antwerp*, and had been 6 Weeks making up. Among the Priſoners is the Governor of *Bergen-op-zoom*. The Loſs on the Side of the Allies is trifling, 12 kill'd, 49 wounded, and 27 miſſing.

Yeſterday Capt. *John Rendall*, in the Ship *Sea-Horſe*; and Capt. *Anthony Beck*, in the Ship *Frances and Elizabeth*, (belonging to this Place) arrived here from *Leghorn*.

Capt. *John Rolfe*, a Paſſenger in the *Sea-Horſe*, lately Commander of the Sloop *Ranger*, of *Boſton*, was taken in Sight of *Gibraltar*, on the 24th of *Feb.* paſt, by three Spaniſh Xebecks, who us'd him extremely ill.

Yeſterday the General Aſſembly of this Province met here, when his Excellency open'd the Seſſion with the following Speech, *viz.*

Gentlemen of the Upper and Lower Houſes of Aſſembly,

AFTER our laſt Parting I received a Letter from the Preſident and Council of *Penſylvania*, with ſome other Papers relating to the *Indians*; which I thought of ſuch Conſequence, that I ſhould have been glad to have had an Opportunity of laying them immediately before you for your Conſideration;

deration; but the Fatigue you had so lately undergone, in coming together at such an unseasonable Time of the Year, and the great Expence that extraordinary Meetings of Assembly are to the Country, determin'd me to wait the Time of our Prorogation.

You will see by the Papers themselves, the Necessity we are under, for our own Safety, of preserving the Friendship of the *Six Nations* and their Allies, which makes it needless for me to add any thing of my own, upon a Subject you have had so often under your Consideration; therefore shall only recommend to you to give all the Dispatch you conveniently can, to the Consideration of the Affair, as the *Indians* must not only be under a good deal of Impatience to receive the Presents they expect, but are in reality in great Want of them; and are at the same Time strongly sollicited by the *French*, who put every Artifice they can think of in Practice, to bring them over to their Interest.

As to other Matters, I have nothing in particular to recommend to you, but the ordinary Allowances for the Support of Government, and Defence of the Country; which I hope were so happily settled last Year as not to admit of any Room for Disputes, between the several Branches of the Legislature, for the future.

Tho' I should think, if Time could be found for such an Undertaking, that a proper Revisal of our Laws might have the happiest Consequences; as the effectual Security of Property in any Country, must always be the greatest Inducement to Honesty and Industry, the true Sources of Wealth and Happiness.

And indeed our natural Advantages, as to Soil and Climate, are such, that I cannot help thinking it must in some measure be our own Faults, if we do not improve our Condition to a very great Degree; and I flatter my self we have made a happy Beginning by our Inspection Law, which I have the Satisfaction to find, meets with a general Approbation at Home, tho' I have not as yet had the Pleasure of hearing our Lord Proprietary's Sentiments upon the Subject; but there is no reason to doubt of his Lordship's approving so necessary a Law, which there can be no just Exception to in the main, tho' it may possibly be mended in some Particulars.

¶ *The Remainder of the* Native of Maryland, *(design'd for this Paper) will be printed and dispersed on Friday next. Those of my distant Customers who do not get it with this Paper, shall have it sent them with next Week's.*

Custom-House, ANNAPOLIS, *Entred*,
Sloop Darby, James Main from Virginia;
Sloop Grey-hound, David Damon from Boston;
Snow Frances and Elizabeth, Anthony Beck from Leghorn;
Ship Neptune, Thomas Wilkinson from Leghorn;
Ship Sea-Horse, John Rendell from Leghorn.

Cleared for Departure,
Ship Delight, Ambrose Judd for London;
Ship Unity, John Gibson for London.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE Ship *Winchelsea*, lying in *Severn* River, *Thomas Cornish* Commander, carrying eighteen Guns, and forty Men; takes in Tobacco consigned to Mr. *John Hanbury*, Merchant in *London*, at *Fourteen Pounds* Sterling per Ton. The said Master will attend on board the said Ship every Friday, where he shall be glad of the Company of his Friends.

CHOICE good LIMES, and *China* ORANGES, to be Sold by *Thomas Fleming*.

AT the Rope-Walk, in the Town of *Chester* in *Maryland*, is made and sold by *B. Hands* and Company, Cables of all Sizes, Cordage of every Sort, for Ships and small Vessels, and all sorts of white and tarr'd Rope for Country use.

STRAY'D or Stolen from Capt. *Charles Ridgley's* in *Baltimore-County*, on Wednesday the 4th Day of *May* instant, A Bay Horse, branded on the off Buttock thus MM, *(join'd together)* paces but slow, and has his Ears pared. Whoever will bring the said Horse to *Edward Dorsey* on *Elk-Ridge*, shall have *Twenty Shillings* Reward paid by

EDWARD DORSEY.

TO BE SOLD by publick Vendue,

ON Wednesday the 18th of *May* instant, by the Subscriber, at his Store in *Annapolis*, Ten choice Negroes, consisting of Men, Women and Children, for current Money or Sterling; the Sale to be at 3 o'Clock Afternoon.

JAMES DICK.

RAN-away from the Subscriber, living in *St Mary's County*, at the Head of *Chaptank*, on the first Day of *May* instant, A Convict Servant-Man named *Robert Tonge*, about 30 Years of Age, five Foot ten Inches high; he is a well-set Fellow, wears his own black curl'd Hair, and had on a Felt Hat, a dark coloured Bear skin Coat trim'd with black, a Country-Cloth Jacket, two old Oznabrig Shirts, a pair of blue Plush Breeches, a pair of new Oznabrig Trousers, good Country Shoes and Stockings, and a new linnen check'd Handkerchief.

Whoever takes up the said Servant and brings him to the Subscriber, shall receive Two Hundred Pounds of Tobacco, beside what the Law allows, paid by

ELIZABETH DONALDSON.

RAN-away from the Subscriber, living at *Newport* in *Charles-County*, on the first of *May* instant, Two Rebel Servants:

One named *Dugh Cameron*, he is blind with one Eye, in about 5 Foot 10 Inches high, strong and well-made, and had on a coarse Broad Cloth Pea-Jacket, Oznabrig Shirt and Trousers; he is a very impudent Fellow, and pretends to be a Sailor.

The other named *Andrew Smith*, about 5 Feet 4 or 5 Inches high, something Pock-fretten, and has a red Beard; he had on when he went away, a long waisted brown Cloth Coat, blue Jacket, a pair of black honey comb Breeches, and a check or white Shirt: He took with him both check and white Shirts, and a pair of double-channel Pumps.

Whoever takes up the said Run aways, and brings them to their said Master, shall be paid *Five Pounds* Current Money,

by ROBERT HORNER.

N. B. It's suppos'd they have a forg'd Discharge with them.

Baltimore-Town, April 30, 1748.

THE Subscriber having received Orders to purchase a Quantity of Tobacco, for Paper Money or Bills of Exchange; any Person that has good Yellow or Bright Tobacco, or clean Leaf, to dispose of, may meet Encouragement: The Tobacco to be ready for Shipping by the Middle of *June*, and of the following Weights; *viz.* Colours, to be from eight hundred and fifty, to nine hundred, nett, clear of the Cask; and Leaf, from nine hundred and fifty, to a thousand, clear of the Cask.

DARBY LUX.

ABOUT the Year 1727, or 1728, one *Francis Main*, who was then a well-set Lad, about 14 Years of Age, had dark-brown Hair, and a Scar over one of his Eye-brows, came from *London* into this Province, as a Servant, in the Ship *Groves*, Capt. *Babb*, who loaded in *Bush* River.

Now if the said *Francis Main* be living, and will apply to *Jonas Green*, Printer, in *Annapolis*, he will hear of something greatly to his Advantage: And if he is indebted to any Persons in this Province, he will hear of a Friend who will extricate him from any Difficulties of that Kind, let his Debts be what they will.

TOBACCO, either Cut and Dry'd, or Pig tail; the Cut and Dry'd at 1 *s.* per Pound, and the Pig-tail at 2 *s.* per Pound: Likewise SNUFF, very little (if any thing) interior to the best *Scotch* Snuff at 3 *s.* per Pound by the Half Dozen. And RAPPEE, both plain and scented. Any Gentlemen, who have Occasion for any Quantities, may depend on being well served by *Their humble Servant*,

JOHN INCH.

To be SOLD by the Subscriber, in Annapolis,

A Brisk likely Country-born Negro Wench, about 18 or 19 Years of Age, who is a good Spinner; with a Child, about 18 Months old. WILLIAM REYNOLDS.

Very good Nutmegs, by the Pound, or Ounce, to be Sold by the said *Reynolds*.

GOLD for Bills of Exchange. Enquire of the Printer,

TO BE SOLD,

BY the Subſcribers, on Wedneſday the 18th Day of *May* inſt. for ready Sterling Caſh, or good Bills of Exchange, a Tract of Land lying at the Head of *South River*, in *Anne-Arundel* County, called *What you will*, containing 375 Acres; and a good Title made to the Purchaſer.

WILLIAM CHAPMAN, *junior*,
RICHARD BURDUS.

MR. *Thomas Harriſon*, Merchant, late of *Baltimore* County now gone to *England*, having lett with me the Subſcriber, a Power of Attorney, to act for him in his Abſence: Theſe are therefore to deſire all Perſons indebted to the ſaid *Thomas Harriſon*, to come immediately and Diſcharge their reſpective Debts, which will prevent further Trouble and Charge.

JAMES WALKER.

TO be Sold on board the Ship *Sandwich*, *James Cowley* Commander, lying in the North-Weſt Branch of *Patapſco* River, a Parcel of white large-grain Salt; at the following Prices, delivered on board; *viz.* 500 Buſhels together, at 18*d.* Sterling, or 3*s.* Currency, per Buſhel; 100 Buſhels, at 20*d.* Sterling, or 3*s.* 4*d.* Currency, per Buſhel; any Quantity leſs than 100, at 2*s.* Sterling, or 4*s.* Currency, per Buſhel. Any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe, may apply to the Captain on board the ſaid Ship, or to the Subſcriber in *Baltimore-Town*.

DARBY LUX.

Rhode-Iſland, April 7. 1748.

BY ſeveral flags of truce juſt arrived from the French ſettlements on Hiſpaniola, we have the following agreeable intelligence, viz.

That on the 7th ult. rear-admiral Knowles, with a Britiſh ſquadron, conſiſting of eight ſhips of the line, one of eighty, two of ſixty-four, and the reſt of ſixty guns, having on board fifteen hundred land forces, anchor'd off Port Louis, and immediately acquainted the governor that he deſign'd to demoliſh his fort, (which was on an iſland regularly built and ſtrong, mounted eighty guns, ſome forty-two pounders) who return'd for anſwer, that he was prepared to defend it.

The next day enter'd within the fort the Cornwall, after her the Canterbury, in which was the brave admiral Knowles, with his excellency governor Trelawny of Jamaica, and was follow'd by the other ſhips, receiving a ſmart fire as they paſs'd the fort, without returning a ſingle gun: As ſoon as they were all anchor'd, the ſignal was given to fire, which they all did, and continued briſkly cannonading the fort, and playing their cohorn mortars, without any intermiſſion for an hour and an half, which intirely ſilenced the fort: The admiral ſent to know the reaſon, and received the pleaſing anſwer from the governour, that they were unable any longer to defend it.—He then ordered them to march out, and hoiſted the Engliſh flag.—'Tis ſaid his majeſty's ſhips received very little damage in the action; but that the ſlaughter was very great on the enemy's ſide, for out of ſix hundred men in garriſon, but one hundred and thirty eſcap'd, upwards of three hundred being kill'd, and the reſt wounded. There happen'd but two twenty gun merchantmen at that port, both which were ſent to Jamaica, laden with cannon and ſtores taken from the fort, which was blown up.

He has acquainted the inhabitants, that he is determind to deſtroy every French fort upon the iſland, and to ſink, burn and take into his poſſeſſion all their ſhipping; to effect which he keeps frigates conſtantly cruiſing before their other ports, and had actually block'd up the port of Cape Francois by four frigates, where lay upwards of one hundred ſail of ſhips, and that the inhabitants were greatly terrified and diſtreſs'd; and as the fort he has already ſo eaſily taken was eſteem'd the ſtrongeſt on the iſland, 'tis highly probable he may without much difficulty, having ſo conſiderable a naval force, accompliſh his great deſign.

The maſter of one of theſe veſſels, in twenty-one days from Leogan, who arrived the 6th inſtant, ſays, the people were in daily expectation of (and dreaded) a viſit from mr. Knowles: That knowing the weakneſs of their forts, they had diſmantled them; and for their better ſecurity were planting their cannon in the intrenchments they were digging round about the town; That the general had ſent abſolute orders to the commanders of about 100 ſail of ſhips laden with ſugars, which lay at Porta Prince, further up the bay than Leogan, to repair under the fort at Petit Guavas by a certain day which he had fix'd, otherwiſe he ſhould give orders to burn their ſhips; but they as abſolutely refuſ'd to obey, ſubmitting their ſhips to the general's pleaſure, and remonſtrated to him, that they were all obliged by charter party or policys of inſurance, not to leave that harbour without convoy, therefore were determined to continue there at all adventures, not daring to riſque the inſurances their owners had made, tho' they had but the weak defence of a battery of eight guns, 18 pounders, and two or three of their ſtrongeſt merchantmen anchor'd at the principal entrance of the harbour, and three of their oldeſt ſhips ready to ſink in order to ſtop up another paſſage into that harbour; and that they had veſſels at almoſt all their out ports; which they thought would inevitably fall a ſacrifice to admiral Knowles.

We are certainly adviſed, that mr. Knowles has diſcovered the utmoſt humanity, in not ſuffering the inhabitants to be plundered, or the leaſt inſult to be offered them; that great numbers of Negroes had deſerted the plantations, expecting to have been received on board the men of war, but that he had return'd them to their maſters; which the French in general applaud as a ſingular inſtance of generoſity.

'Tis the glory of this admiral, that whilſt he is endeavouring to mortify the ambition and pride of the moſt haughty monarch in Chriſtendom, he ſeems at the ſame time determined inviolably, and in the moſt ſacred manner, to preſerve the rights and properties of the inhabitants of Hiſpaniola.

What is it that his generous and benevolent conduct, in conjunction with governor Trelawney, preſages? Don't it give us a pleaſing proſpect of the reduction of this valuable and important colony to the obedience of his Britannic majeſty? Or at leaſt will it not, at the ſettling of a peace, effectually ſecure to us our darling conqueſt of Cape-Breton?

Suppoſing providence ſhould have reſerved the glory of the Britiſh flag for mr. Knowles, in happily ſucceeding this great enterprize, would he be thought of no more conſequence to his country than a *Monkey*, a *Parrot*, or a *Lap-Dog*? Or would it be call'd the effect of *frenzy* or *madneſs*? Or rather by its proper name, *A genuine and true courage*?

I am perſuaded his very adverſaries would think 'twas high time to lay aſide the too common and injudicious cuſtom of judging of things by their events, and allow that admiral Knowles is in every reſpect qualified to have the chief command. I will aſk but one queſtion more, i. e. Whether it would not be prudent and adviſeable for the author of a late free, unreſerved and opprobious character, ſeaſonably to revile and retract it, leaſt the judicious ſhould hereafter be of opinion he had incurr'd the odium of a *raſh, calumniating Scribler*.

A Deſcription of PORT-LOUIS.

PORT-LOUIS is ſituated 12 leagues to the eaſtward of *Cape Taberone*, which is the S. W. cape of *Hiſpaniola*: As to its harbour, its capable to contain 250 or 300 ſail of merchant ſhips, being a bay of about a league and half deep; its entrance better than a league broad, has an iſland in the center of the harbour bay, upon which is the only fort that defends the harbour, excepting the ſmall battery of 8 cannon on the weſt point of the entrance, where there is a look-out kept. The fort is on a low ſandy iſland, the walls of which is waſh'd in ſome places by the ſea, and is regularly built, mounting between 60 and 70 cannon; thoſe facing the entrance are thirty-ſix pounders. The town contains about 60 houſes, of a fine manner, like the generality of the Weſt-India houſes; the inhabitants have a great proportion of negroes among them; the commandant of the caſtle and town-houſe is ſituated on a riſing ground over the town: 'tis a place of no great trade of it ſelf, being more properly a rendezvous for privateers, and a good place for loading of the ſugar ſhips for Old France, which amounts to the number of 40 or 50 ſail in a year, and have their ſugars brought thither from the other part of the iſland in ſmall craft, as there is no other good harbour near that part of the iſland in the poſſeſſion of the French; its harbour is capable of receiving men of war, or ſhips of almoſt any burthen, having from 5 to 10 fathom of water.

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CONTINUATION *of the* Native of MARYLAND.

THE favourite Argument of thoſe againſt whom I am reaſoning, that *an avaritious Governor might, by filling every Bench in the Province with a Set of Tools for his Purpoſe, enrich himſelf out of the Spoils of the People*, will be found extremely Fallacious, and without all Foundation, when it is conſidered, that the Magiſtrates are not only expreſly limited by the Words *neceſſary Charges of the County*, and under the ſolemn Tie of an Oath not to exceed that Limitation, or burthen the People with what, in their real Sentiments, is not neceſſary, (in which Caſe too they muſt be equal Sufferers, in Proportion to the Number of their own Taxables) but moreover, from the Manner of Taxing, and the Nature of the Thing, they cannot poſſibly make ſuch an ill Uſe of their Truſt, as by our ſcare-crow Author has been ſuggeſted: Becauſe they have not the leaſt Power over, nor can ever come to the Poſſeſſion of, the Tobacco taxed. The Sheriff, who is the proper Officer for levying and gathering it on the People, not being accountable to the Magiſtrates after Collection, but to thoſe to whom it was appropriated, or to the Uſes for which it was aſſeſſed. To illuſtrate this Argument, let us ſuppoſe that *a Set of Tools* in every County Court of the Province, minding to compliment the Governor with a hundred thouſand Pounds of Tobacco, were to aſſeſs that Quantity on the People, under a Pretence of repairing their Court-Houſes, and that, at the Time of levying, a Contract is entered into for thoſe Repairs; does not the Tobacco then become the Property of the Undertaker? Or we ſhall ſuppoſe again, that no Agreement is made by the Courts, nor by any Perſons by them appointed; what then becomes of the Tobacco? Does it not remain in the Sheriff's Hands for the Uſe of the County? Has not this Officer a Copy of the Levy, by which he may find for what Purpoſe the Tobacco is aſſeſſed? And is not his Bond made liable for it to the Uſes for which it is levied expreſly by an Act of Aſſembly. (Body of Laws, Page 97. "And alſo the Obligation of ſuch Bond to be made anſwerable to the public Charges of the reſpective Counties") How then could an avaritious Governor poſſibly lay his Hands on ſuch a Tax? Is it likely that the Juſtices, or any Set of Men, would be weak or wicked enough to draw ſuch an Order, as the following, on a Sheriff, *Pay his rapacious Excellency, or Order, one hundred thouſand Pounds of Tobacco; which was levied the laſt* November *Court for the Repairs of our Court-Houſe.* Or is it probable that a Sheriff, or any Man of common Senſe, would pay any kind of Regard to ſuch an Order? And yet I cannot, for my part, conjecture what other Expedient, bad as it is, a Court of Tools could fall upon to enrich a Governor out of the Purſes of the People. Of the Difficulty of ſuch a Taſk, the *Freeholder* himſelf ſeems fully apprehenſive. *I confeſs* (ſays he) *the Suppoſition made is a very improbable one; but it is ſufficient for the Purpoſe it was adduced, if it is a poſſible one.* I would aſk this ever-watchful Guardian of Liberty, what is not poſſible! Or whether the utmoſt Stretch of human Wiſdom was ever yet found ſufficient, to frame ſuch wiſe and infallible Laws, as to guard againſt the various Courſes of human Contingencies, and to provide againſt every Evil or Inconvenience that might poſſibly happen? Or whether the ſame Objection to this Act, might not be made to every Law whatever? The Act which impowers a ſingle Magiſtrate, in a ſummary way, to determine all Cauſes to the amount of a certain Sum, has no doubt been hurtful to many. Yet this Law is ſtill thought neceſſary, to prevent a greater Evil, that of litigious and expenſive Suits. The Squirrel Law puts it in the Power of a Magiſtrate to wrong the Community of conſiderable Sums in a Year, by giving Certificates of Scalps not deſtroy'd before him. But a bare Poſſibility of his making an ill Uſe of this Truſt, has never yet been urged as a Reaſon for repealing the Law.

It is poſſible that Parliaments may be corrupted, nay, it is certain they have been ſo; Muſt we therefore have no Parliaments? We are told, that although in the twelve Tables of the *Romans*, there was no other capital Crime; yet he who was the Author of a Libel, or took away the good Name of another, was puniſhed by Death. It is poſſible that ſuch a Law may prevail here; muſt the *Freeholder* therefore (who has diſplay'd ſuch uncommon Talents in Scandal and Defamation) dread a Hanging? In ſhort, when this Author will ſhew what is impoſſible, the Argument on my Side ſhall be very readily drop'd, and the Fallibility of our Laws, and Rottenneſs of the Conſtitution, allow'd to be new modell'd according to his own infallible Notions. Now to evince that ſuch a Power as is contended for (and I preſume by this Time fully made out to be in our Juſtices) is not inconſiſtent with the hereditary Rights of *Britiſh* Subjects, nor contrary to the Scope of all *Britiſh* Laws whatever, agreeable to the Power lodged in the Juſtices of *England* by Acts of Parliament; I ſhall inſtance one out of the many that might be mention'd. By the XXIId of *Henry* the VIIIth, "four Juſtices of every Shire have a Power, with the "Aſſent of the Conſtables, or two honeſt Inhabitants, (to be "every Inhabitant, within the Limits of their Commiſſions, "ſuch Sums of Money as they ſhall think, by their Diſcretions, "convenient and ſufficient for repairing, re-edifying and a-"mendment of Bridges, Highways, *&c.*" Theſe Juſtices too are to appoint Collectors of the Tax, who are accountable to them only for the Money raiſed. Is not this an *unlimited Power* of Taxing? Are the Juſtices by this Act confined to any Sum whatever? And could not a *rapacious* King, by filling County Benches in *England*, *with a Set of Tools for his Purpoſe, as eaſily enrich himſelf out of the Spoils of the People*, as an *avaritious* Governor here? Or rather, has he not a greater Opportunity of doing it; ſince the Gatherers of the Tax in *England* are accountable to the Juſtices, but in *Maryland* to the People? In this particular Inſtance then, we are rather more ſecure from Oppreſſion, than thoſe of our Mother Country. Yet *the Wiſdom of our Anceſtors* have never yet diſcovered ſuch an *unlimited Power* of Taxing in County Courts, to be *inconſiſtent with the inherent Rights of* Britiſh *Subjects*; nor that by this Means *the original Compact was broken*, and *a back Door open'd which lead into an endleſs Labyrinth of Miſery.* But on the contrary, by the Iſt of Queen *Anne*, ſome Doubts in this Act are explained, and the Power of the Juſtices confirmed. Thus we find that our dull and unthinking Forefathers, the *Engliſh*, continue as ignorant to this Day, as they were two hundred Years ago, when they inadvertently conſented to the Law before-recited. And that the Merit of diſcovering this grand Flaw in their Conſtitution, has been reſerved for the Wiſdom of a Po-TOWMACK FREEHOLDER. Who to prove ſuch a delegated Power of Taxing, a Power which may be reſumed at Pleaſure, to be inconſiſtent with *Britiſh* Liberty, tells us, that *the Parliament cannot alter the Conſtitution.* I ſhould be glad to be informed by this cunning Stateſman, what Part of the Conſtitution the Parliament cannot alter? Or whether every new Law made, or old One repealed, is not an Alteration of the Conſtitution, for the better or worſe? What our Conſtitution is at preſent, but a Series of Alterations made by Parliaments: or whether the Power of Parliaments, at this Day, is not as ample and extenſive as was that of their Predeceſſors? It is true, there are ſome Fundamentals which it would not be ſafe for a Parliament to alter. For in the Conſtitution of *Great Britain*, we are to conſider, not only the conſtituent Powers, but the Things conſtituted; which are the fundamental Laws of the Kingdom, the great Barrier and Security of Perſon and Property; ſo that if the conſtituent Powers ſhould aboliſh any old Laws, or make new, which either take away or weaken the general Security of Perſon and Property, they would then act againſt the Spirit or Deſign of the Conſtitution. Thus, had the Lords and Commons, as King *James* wiſhed and deſigned, enacted a Law, that the Kings of *England* had a Right to ſuſpend or diſpenſe with Laws; to levy Money, or raiſe an Army, without the Conſent of any future Parliament, or that the Parliaments ſhould be perpetual, and chuſe one another as Members died off; This, tho' done by the conſtituent Powers, would have been a traiterous delivering up of the Conſtitution: And the People would have had the ſame Reaſon to reſiſt all the Powers as to reſiſt one, and to return to their original State of Nature, and chuſe a new Government, or reſume the old One. All the *Fundamentals, Eſſentials* and *Baſis's* therefore that I know of, which the Parliament have no juſt Power to alter, centers in this, that they cannot give up any of thoſe Powers, which by the joint Conſent of the Community, in order to keep up their mixt Form of Government, the ſeveral Branches of the Legiſlature are inveſted with; that is, they can't make new Legiſlators, or tranſfer the Power of making Laws, or place it otherwiſe than where

the

the People have. But can it, with any Propriety, from hence be ſaid, that Parliaments have no Right to poſſeſs the People, or any Set of Men on their Behalf, with a delegated Power of taxing themſelves for their own Uſe; as in the Caſe before us? Or that ſuch a Power of Taxing, which, as was before obſerved, may be reſumed when ever it is found pernicious or inconvenient, is inconſiſtent with the hereditary Rights of an *Engliſh* Subject, or a parting with the People's Power over their own Purſes? No ſurely, for if this had been the Caſe, that *rapacious* King, who oppreſs'd the People with the Article of Ship-Money, without any Colour or Pretence of Law, but merely by the Force of Prerogative, would have had Recourſe to the Statute of *Henry* VIIIth before-mentioned, and fill'd every Bench in the Kingdom with a Set of Tools for his Purpoſe. Having thus, I think, fully proved that the Law, by which the Juſtices of *Prince-George*'s County lately taxed the Inhabitants, is neither repugnant to, nor ſubverſive of, any Part of the *Engliſh* Conſtitution, but agreable to the Laws and Cuſtoms of that Realm in the like Caſes; I ſhall now proceed to ſhew, what has been the Conſtruction which has hitherto been put upon this Act of Aſſembly; and that the late Tax is grounded on Precedent and Cuſtom, as well as the general Words of the Law. In 1710, the Juſtices of *Prince-George's* aſſeſſed the Inhabitants twelve thouſand Pounds of Tobacco for the building of a County Goal. This happen'd but ſix Years after the making of the Law; when it may reaſonably be ſuppoſed the Intention of the Legiſlature might be better judged of than at preſent. Thoſe who are ever fond of Quibling in a bad Cauſe, or making Objections without any Kind of Foundation, may alledge, that the Building of a Priſon under a general Law is no Precedent or Authority for repairing a Court Houſe. However, to obviate ſuch triffling Arguments, in 1713 we find on the Records of the ſame County, nine thouſand five hundred Pounds of Tobacco levied "*for Work done to the Court-Houſe.*" In 1735 *fifty-five Pounds* Current Money, was allowed for the ſame Purpoſe: And in 1744, twelve thouſand two hundred and eighty Pounds of Tobacco was aſſeſſed for repairing the preſent Goal. Are not theſe Inſtances ſufficient to ſhew the late Tax not to be unprecedented, but founded on Cuſtom almoſt ever ſince the Law; and is not Cuſtom the beſt Expounder of the Laws, agreable to the Maxim, *Optimus legum interpres conſuetudo.* How then can this be called *a very extraordinary Order of Court?* Will it avail any Thing to ſay, that becauſe the late Tax is higher than any of the former, that therefore it is illegal? This is a Way of reaſoning ſuitable enough to the tender Years of an Infant, but can never become thoſe who profeſs themſelves competent Judges of the *Britiſh* Conſtitution; a little Knowledge of which would convince them, that a Court has the ſame Right to take from an *Engliſhman*, without Law, a Million as a Penny.

HAVING thus I hope proved, beyond all Contradiction, that the late Proceeding of *Prince-George's* County Court, is warranted by the Laws and Cuſtoms of this Province, that ſuch a Power in County Courts is agreeable to the Conſtitution of *Great Britain*, and that it cannot poſſibly be attended with any Danger to the Liberties and Properties of the People; I ſhall conclude with ſaying, that in the Courſe of this Diſpute I have been unbyaſs'd by any Intereſt, ſave that of my Country, and uninfluenced by any Prejudice, but that of a juſt Reſentment of the wicked and treacherous Meaſures of thoſe, who, under a Pretence of preſerving Liberty, would introduce an unbounded Licentiouſneſs, and Sap the very Foundations of all Government; a Light in which I have ever look'd upon the Doctrine of the *Freeholder* and his Party. And however well or ill my Sentiments on this Occaſion may be taken, I ſhall at leaſt have the pleaſing Conſciouſneſs of having endeavoured to open the Eyes of my honeſt, but deluded, Countrymen.

I am, *Sir*, Yours,

A Native of MARYLAND.

LONDON, March 1.

An Extract of a Letter from a foreign Miniſter at the Hague, dated February 20.

"There is much Talk here amongſt the People of Diſſection, of a Diſcourſe which, by chance, Prince Frederick of Heſſe had with the Miniſter of Pruſſia reſiding here, which, it is ſaid, was to the following Purpoſe. The Prince of Heſſe happening not long ago, to be alone with Mr. Ammon, the Pruſſian Miniſter, ſaid to him, 'The nearer the time of the conferences 'approaches, the more affairs ſeem to be embroiled, and the 'leſs proſpect there is of peace.' —'That's true, my Prince, 'anſwered the Miniſter, your obſervation is juſt.' —Then 'pray, Sir, ſaid the Prince give me leave to aſk you, whether 'you believe that his Pruſſian Majeſty will take party, and if 'he will ſupply France with troops; this, at leaſt, is commonly 'reported, and it even ſeems as if France had ſome Depen-'dance upon it.'—*How*, Sir, anſwered M. Ammon, *the King, my maſter, furniſh any power with troops! that method of proceeding indeed may be of ſervice to little Princes, 'tis their trade, but not that of Kings, and eſpecially of a King of* Pruſſia. It's eaſy to judge what effect this anſwer muſt have had, ſome ſay, the Prince immediately turn'd his back on M. Ammon, and very prudently made him no reply. Others pretend, that his highneſs very ſmartly ſaid, 'Princes do actually furniſh troops 'to the powers they contract with; but Kings frequently re-'ceive ſubſidies to exerciſe and keep their armies in breath.' This thing would ſcarce ever have been talk'd of, had not the Prince been much offended with it, ſpoke of it himſelf, and ſuddenly ſet out for his Territories in Germany."

ANNAPOLIS, May 13.

Yeſterday two more Perſons were committed to Goal, on a ſtrong Suſpicion of being concern'd in the late Robberies.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Annapolis, May 13. 1748.

WHEREAS the Stores and Warehouſes of the Subſcribers, were ſome Time ago robb'd of ſundry Goods, ſuch as Iriſh Linnens, Check Linnens, ſtriped Hollands, ſail Duck, Garlics, Dowlaſſes, linen Handkerchiefs, and perhaps many other Goods not yet diſcovered.

And one of the principal Perſons concern'd is ſuppoſed to be one *Henry Widden*, a Joiner by Trade, and a very good Workman, (Servant to *John Roſs*, Eſq;) who, upon hearing of the above Robberies being diſcovered, has run off. He is a well-ſet Man, of a freſh Complexion, aged about 25 Years, and is about five Foot ſix Inches high, was born in the Weſt of *England*, and ſpeaks good Engliſh; he commonly wears a brown bob Wig: His other Dreſs cannot be deſcribed, he having a Variety of Cloaths, and no doubt Plenty of Money; and as he writes a good Hand may probably have forg'd a Paſs.

This is therefore to give Notice, that whoever will apprehend the ſaid *Henry Widden*, and ſecure him in any Goal, ſo that he may be brought to Juſtice, ſhall have *Fifteen Pounds* Reward, of the Currency where taken, paid by

ROBERT SWAN,
LYDE GODWIN.

THE Subſcriber, in LONDON-TOWN on *South-River*, has erected a Rope-Walk, and makes all ſorts of Cables, Cordage, and Rigging for Ships, and other Veſſels; as alſo Sail-Twine, Logg-Lines, deep-ſea-Lines, Houſline and Marline; and white Rope for Country Uſes. He is provided with an excellent Workman from *London*, well ſkill'd in all Parts of the Buſineſs. Any Gentlemen who may have occaſion to purchaſe, may be furniſh'd at ſaid Rope-Walk, or at Mr. *James Dick*'s Store in *Annapolis*, and may depend on having what is good and clean; great Pains being taken to bring it to the greateſt Perfection.

There is now ready made, all Sizes of Cordage and Running-Rigging, both at *London-Town* and *Annapolis*, to be ſold by STEPHEN WEST, jun.

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